

HOLY BOOKS/SOURCES OF AUTHORITY

LINKS WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES OF STUDY

Festivals and Celebrations.
Custom, Practises and Lifestyles.
Founders and Leaders.

NAMES OF HOLY BOOKS

Christian	:	The Bible
Jewish	:	Tenakh, The Torah
Sikh	:	The Guru Granth Sahib
Muslim :		The Qur'an
Hindu	:	The Rig-Veda, The Upanishads

CONTENT : KEY STAGE 3

Suggested Activities
Photocopiable Worksheets

USEFUL RESOURCES

BOOKS

Examining Religion : Christianity	-	Sue Penney
Examining Religion : Judaism	-	Sue Penney
Examining Religion : Islam	-	Sue Penney
Examining Religion : Sikhism	-	Sue Penney
Sacred Writings : The Qur'an	-	
How the Bible Came To Us	-	M Doney
The Chalkface Project (Books)	-	Folens
The Sikh Experience	-	
This Is Islam	-	Michael Keene
New Steps In RE 2	-	Michael Keene

(Key Stage 4 please refer to section from page 15)

Holy Books/Sources of Authority - Key Stage 4

Useful Resources

BOOKS

- Teaching RE : Islam (11-16) - CEM.
- Moral Issues in Six Religions - Heinemann (Joe Jenkins).
- People and Their God : Jon Mayled.
- One World, Many Issues : Heinemann
- Ethics in Religion.
- Comparative Religions (Ed W Owen Cole).
- Contemporary Moral Issues - Joe Jenkins (Heinemann).
- Beliefs, Values and Traditions : Ann Lovelace and Joy White (Heinemann).
- Issues of Morality - Strathclyde (Hodder and Stoughton).

POSTERS

Poster packs available from TDC - 1 term/4 weeks loan.

VIDEO

Taking Issue : Suffering.

Holy Books/Sources of Authority : Key Stage 3

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

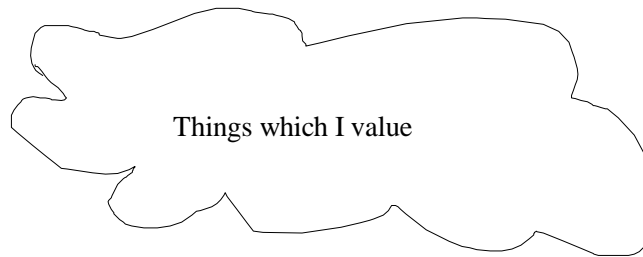
1. What kinds of books/writings do you value?
“Holy Books” Worksheet.
2. Using New Steps In RE 2, pages 24-25 - work through “Why are Holy Books so important?” worksheet.
3. Introduce the Bible - explanation of different types of literature - How the Bible Came To Us, page 1. (Pupils to colour-code diagrams of a Bible “bookcase”.) (Chalkface Project : Christianity/Books - page 17.)
4. Reference finding exercise (Chalkface Project : Christianity/Books, pages 21-23.)
5. Design a poster showing how Christians use the Bible - eg in prayer, worship (lectern), private study, preaching. (Emphasis on spreading the Word of God.)
6. Books of the Bible - display work - bookmarks, book covers for each book of the Bible, board game based on the Bible.
7. Is the Bible true? The Word of God? (Chalkface Project : Christianity/Books, page 27.)
8. The Torah - Activities in New Steps In RE 2, pages 22-23.
9. Torah for Today - Chalkface Project : Judaism/Books, page 75.
10. Make a Torah Scroll - discussion of how Jews show respect to the Torah.
11. Choose any Psalm, 23/150, read and write your own version praising God.
12. The Qur’an - Look at a Qur’an and the geometric patterns round the pages. Pupils to design a Qur’an page - Arabic writing. (Chalkface Project : Islam/Books, pages 51-53.)
13. How respect is shown to the Qur’an - New Steps In RE 2, pages 28-29/Chalkface Project : Islam/Books, page 55/Folens Specials! Islam, page 44.
14. Any activities from This Is Islam, pages 22-29.
15. The Guru Granth Sahib - Worksheets/Activities from New Steps In RE 2 pages 28-29/The Sikh Experience, pages 14-15/The Chalkface Project : Sikhism/Books, page 83/Folens Specials! Sikhism, page 42.
16. Make up a Sikh script (Gurmukhi) - The Chalkface Project : Sikhism/Books page 85.
17. The Guru Granth Sahib - A Guide to Life! Design a poster showing one teaching (The Chalkface Project : Sikhism/Books, page 87).
18. Hinduism - The Rig Veda and Upanishads activities (The Chalkface Project : Hinduism/Books, pages 35 and 39).

What Kinds of Books Do You Value?

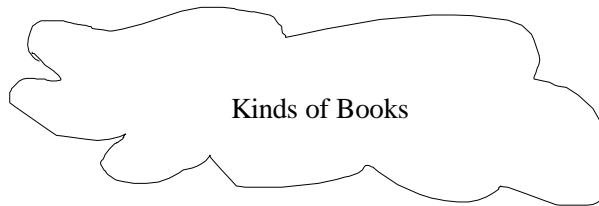
HOLY BOOKS

Exercises

1. Draw a spider gram:




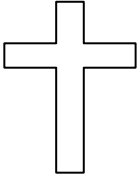

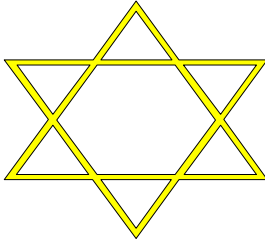
2. Draw another spider gram:



3. In groups, discuss what kinds of books or writings you value, and reasons **why** you value them. In your groups choose one person to write your ideas down, and one person to report back to the rest of the class.
4. Copy out the following chart into your books, and fill it in:

Type of Writing	What You Would Do With It (Would you throw it away, keep it for a time or keep it forever?)	Reasons Why
1. A letter from a friend.		
2. An advert pushed through your letterbox.		
3. A dictionary.		
4. A telephone directory.		
5. A newspaper.		
6. A Holy Book		
7. Your Birth Certificate		
8. A school exercise book.		
9. A birthday card.		
10. Your diary.		
11. Your favourite books		

5. Copy out and fill in the following table:

Religion	Holy Book	Language
 Islam		
Christianity 		
Sikhism 		
Judaism 		

Why Are Holy Books So Important?

1. Using the words below, complete the following sentences to show how important the holy books are to religious worshippers:

- (a) They often call their Scriptures the _____ of _____.
- (b) In a Gurdwara, the _____ is always carried above the heads of the worshippers.
- (c) As the scrolls of the _____ are carried past, Jewish men try to _____ them.
- (d) Religious people try to obey the _____ of their holy books.

Torah	Word	Guru Granth Sahib
teaching	kiss	God

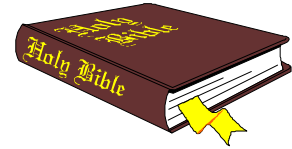
2. Hidden in this word square are the names of 3 Holy Books, and the name of the second half of the Bible. Find these words and explain, in a sentence what each of them means:

F	T	E	R	A	M	J	S	W	N	E	I	H	T	P
E	P	D	R	U	X	A	L	Q	I	P	H	K	A	J
L	N	E	W	T	E	S	T	A	M	E	N	T	C	A
M	O	Z	U	N	N	K	U	E	L	N	D	J	R	C
N	Q	L	L	P	D	X	Z	C	F	G	I	L	O	R
G	U	R	U	G	R	A	N	T	H	S	A	H	I	B
W	L	A	K	I	J	E	A	O	E	M	N	S	S	I
B	L	C	I	Y	J	I	R	R	N	N	O	R	L	L
L	A	R	Z	N	Q	U	R	A	N	S	T	K	M	L
Z	H	P	X	O	P	D	V	H	U	Z	P	Q	E	N

Holy Book	Definition
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

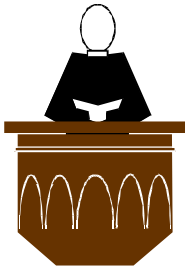
How Christians Use The Bible

The Bible is used in many different ways by Christians. To a Christian the Bible is no ordinary book - it is sacred, holy and inspired.



Question 1

1. What 3 words might a Christian use to describe the Bible?

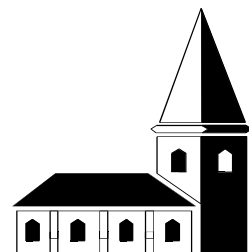


In Christian worship, lessons from the Bible are read, and the **congregation** (those who are present; the audience) listens. The Bible is read every Sunday in every Christian place of worship throughout the world. Usually the congregation will have two short readings during the service, one from the Old Testament and one from the New Testament.

Questions 2, 3, 4a and 4b

2. On what day is the Bible read in Churches all over the world?
3. What is the name of the “audience” in the Church who listen to the Bible readings?
- 4a. How many readings are usually read in Church?
- 4b. Where in the Bible are these readings from?

Many Churches use a lectionary, which is a set of readings operating over the whole year. Each Sunday different passages are selected for reading. This ensure that people who go to Church will be able to have a wide selection of readings.



Questions 5a and 5b

- 5a. What is a lectionary?
- 5b. What is the point of having a lectionary?

In Churches, the Bible is usually kept on a **lectern**, which is a stand, often in the shape of an eagle. During most services the leader of the Church will give a **sermon** (a talk or message), quoting from the Bible but explaining what the meaning might mean.



Questions 6a, 6b and 7

- 6a. Where is the Bible usually kept in a Church?
- 6b. What shape does this object often have?
7. What is a sermon?

The Bible may also be studied in small groups, which meet in Church or someone's home. The minister, or a member of the congregation, will read out some passages and the people will think about the words and discuss their meaning. Bible studies may be applied to the problems of everyday living. These may be personal problems or social problems like racism or war. To Christians the Bible contains guidelines and teachings that are *relevant* to modern life.

Questions 8 and 9

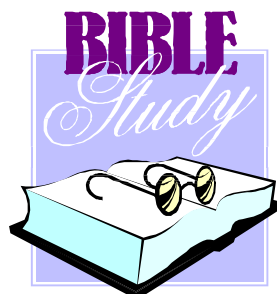
8. As well as being read in Church, in what other way is the Bible used?
9. Copy out the following sentence, and fill in the missing words:

To many Christians, the B_____ contains t_____ and g_____ that are r_____
_____ to their lives.

The Bible is also used for personal study. Some Christians may set aside a few minutes every day for prayer and study. They may open the Bible at random, or study a particular section, or use the Bible reading notes written by Christian leaders, which will guide them through passages.

Question 10

10. Explain how the Bible is used for personal study.



Teachings of the Qur'an

The Qur'an teaches that life is not a game - it is not pointless, but it is a test for all people.

Muslims believe that Allah knows everything any person in the world does, or thinks, whatever their faith; every good or bad deed, every thought, every word.

The Qur'an says:

"Allah has full knowledge of the secrets of your hearts and is fully aware of all that you do." (Surah 5:7-8; 2:231)

The Qur'an teaches that the reason for living is not **just** to enjoy yourself. Instead, it is to pass a test, and this test could be very difficult! The Qur'an also teaches that if people do sometimes do something wrong, then Allah is much more compassionate, or sympathetic than a human Judge; He takes pity on people.

Many people think that if they are religious and pray to God, then nothing nasty will ever happen to them, or if a disaster happens (eg a flood, a fire, an earthquake, or disease), then, if they pray hard enough God will break the laws of nature in order to save them. The Qur'an teaches something quite different. It says that the disasters, including natural disasters such as floods, or earthquakes, are to be accepted as part of life's test.

Some people starve to death, or die through disease in countries such as Ethiopia or Rwanda. No matter how unfair we may think it is, the laws of nature do not change because humans want them to. Muslims believe that Allah will not stop these disasters from happening, but He will be there with the people. So, the Qur'an teaches that by having faith in Allah disasters in life seem somehow easier, as Muslims believe that He is with them, helping them through. So, when Muslims are tested they have to be brave and patient, and never turn against Allah, but do their best to help others and stay calm and loving.

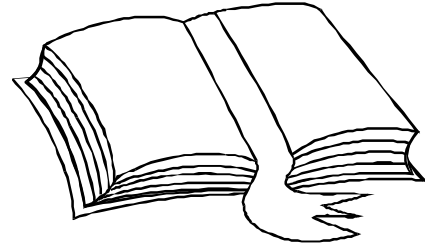
Many people might ask, "Why should Allah want to test people?" Muslims believe that by being tested it helps them to grow in their faith, to improve themselves, to help them to grow stronger and not to be selfish, but to give them faith and confidence.

Muslims believe that one day we will all face judgement for the way we have lived. So Muslims see Allah as a Judge who will one day decide on whether people have lived good or bad lives. Muslims believe that on that day no-one will be able to make up for the bad things which they did. Instead, if people have done wrong, then the only thing to do is to repent (show that they are sorry in words and actions) during their life. Then, hopefully, Allah will forgive.

TASK 1

Rearrange the words in these sentences so that they make sense:

- (a) God all we that knows do.
- (b) Judges. is human than God kinder
- (c) Human some has Every sufferings. life
- (d) Must all judgement. face We own our



TASK 2

**Using the information on the sheet, answer the following questions:
(Try to write more than one sentence for each answer.)**

- (a) What do Muslims believe the Qur'an teaches about LIFE?
- (b) "Allah has full knowledge of the secrets of your hearts and is fully aware of all that you do." (Surah 5:7-8; 2:231). Explain, in your own words, what the Qur'an is teaching by this quote.
- (c) What kind of Judge do Muslims believe Allah to be?
- (d) What does the Qur'an teach about disasters in life?
- (e) Do you think it would be right for Allah to have a part in the laws of nature to save certain people from disasters? Give reasons.
- (f) Why do Muslims think Allah tests people?
- (g) What do Muslims believe will happen on "Judgement Day?"

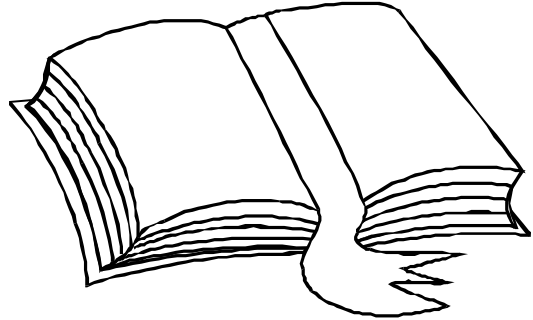
HOMEWORK

Give a list of examples of things which could happen to you in your life which might be part of your test. (These could be real or imaginary.)

The Qur'an

The Qur'an is the Muslim holy book. The word Qur'an means "recitation". Muslims believe that it contains the words of God. The Angel Gabriel spoke these words to Muhammad between AD 610 and AD 632.

Muhammad had to learn the words off by heart because he could not read and write himself. The words were later written down in Arabic. The words in every copy of the Qur'an are the same. Most Muslims can read Arabic and they are able to recite from the Qur'an. Many children go to special lessons in the mosque after school to learn and recite it in Arabic.



Before reading the Qur'an a Muslim will wash himself. When it is not being used it is carefully wrapped and placed high on a piece of furniture as a sign of respect. The Qur'an is made up of 114 chapters call Surahs. All except one of the chapters begin with the words "In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful".

WHAT DOES THE QUR'AN SAY?

The Qur'an teaches that everything that exists belongs to God and that people are caretakers of God's world. It praises God and gives rules for life.

Chapters in the Qur'an are called surahs. Nearly every surah begins "In the name of Allah, the Merciful and Forgiving".

ABOUT GOD the Qur'an says: "Allah has power over all things..... Allah hears all and knows all....."

"Allah knows a man before he is born and is closer to him than his jugular vein."

ABOUT BELIEVERS the Qur'an says: "Share your goods with those in need..... pray..... keep your promises stay true to Good in times of difficulty....."

ABOUT CHRISTIANS AND JEWS the Qur'an says they are "People of the Book". (The Book is the Bible.) Muslims accept Abraham, Moses and Jesus as prophets of God. They believe that Muhammad was the greatest prophet. They do not believe that Jesus was the son of God. The Qur'an says: "Allah gave to Jesus, son of Mary, signs and the power of the Holy Spirit".

THE HADITH

The other important books for Muslims are called the Hadith. They contain accounts of what Muhammad said and did. They are still used by many Muslim leaders today to advise people who come to them with any problems. The Muslim leader would look in the Hadith to find out what Muhammad said or did in such a case.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW AS FULLY AS YOU CAN

1. What does the word Qur'an mean?
2. In what language is the Qur'an written?
3. How did it come to be written?
4. Where will you find the words "In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful"?
5. What are the Hadith about?
6. What does the Qur'an teach?
7. Write down 2 things the Qur'an says about Jesus?

HOW SIKHS SHOW RESPECT TO THE GURU GRANTH SAHIB

The Guru Granth Sahib is placed upon a **manji sahib**, which looks like a throne and has a canopy over it. Someone sits or stands behind the Guru Granth Sahib and waves a **chauri** over it - this is a fan made of yak hairs or nylon. This is used to show respect.

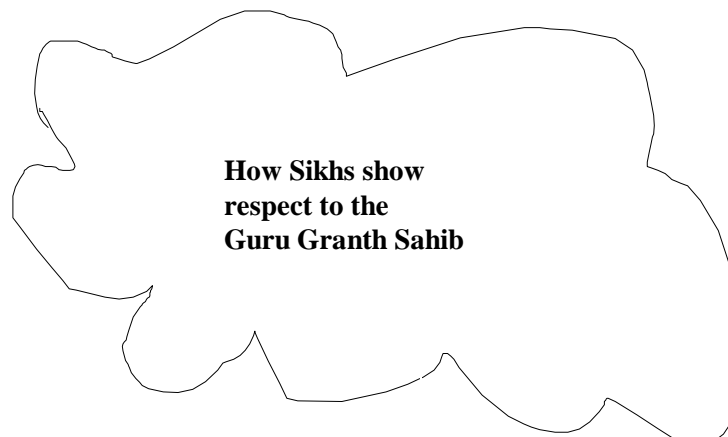
The canopy (**chanani**) over the Guru Granth Sahib is used to show how important it is.

Sikhs also show respect for the Guru Granth Sahib in a number of other ways:

- They will wash before going to the Gurdwara, to make sure that they are clean.
- When they enter the Gurdwara they will take off their shoes.
- People cover their heads.
- Sikhs will kneel and bow in front of the Guru Granth Sahib until their foreheads touch the ground.
- They will make an offering (money, milk, fruit, flour).
- They will never turn their backs to the Guru Granth Sahib.
- They will avoid sitting with their feet pointing towards the scripture, as this is seen as rude behaviour.

TASK 2

Use the information on the sheet to copy and fill in the spidergram:



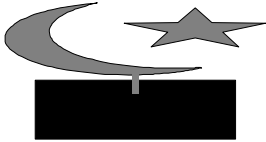
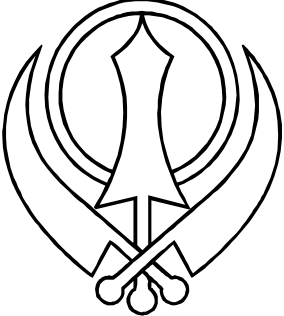
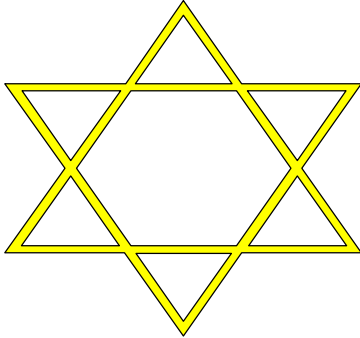
EXTENSION WORK

What do you think Guru Gobind Singh meant when he said that the Sikh's only Guru would be the Guru Granth Sahib?

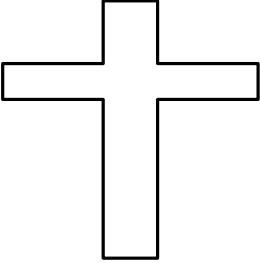

HOMEWORK

Draw and label the following items:
The Guru Granth Sahib, the manji sahib,
the chauri, chanani, and offerings.

Holy Books - Revision

Name of Religion	Name of Holy Book	How Respect is Shown
 ISLAM		
 SIKHISM		
 JUDAISM		



 <p>CHRISTIANITY</p>		
 <p>HINDUISM</p>		

Holy Books - Key Stage 4

CROSS REFERENCE

Natural World
Customs/Practices/Lifestyles
Founders/Leaders
Symbolism and Expressing Meaning

ACTIVITIES

Choose a theme and examine religious teaching in relation to this theme, eg Poverty/Suffering.

TEXTS

Matthew 19 v 12, Matthew 25 v 35-37.
Surah 47 v 38. Zakat
Proverbs 30 v 8-9.

1. Why do people suffer?/My suffering.
2. What is poverty?
3. Differences between developing and developed nations.
4. Putting religious teaching into practice.
5. How successful are religious bodies in dealing with poverty/suffering?
6. See following worksheets.

Other topics which could be considered in this way are:-

Abortion
Euthanasia
Marriage/Divorce
Prejudice
Human Rights
Role of women
The Nature of God
Creation
Stewardship of the World
The Meaning of Life
(See earlier section also on NPRA Units)

Problems in the Third World

TASK 1

(a) Using the atlases, mark onto your map the following countries/continents (*Page 1*):

USA	AFRICA
CANADA	ASIA
SOUTH AMERICA	EUROPE
PERU	AUSTRALIA
BRAZIL	NEW ZEALAND
ARGENTINA	JAPAN
ETHIOPIA	BURUNDI
RWANDA	ZAIRE

(b) Shade in the nations above the line red, and the nations below the line green.

THE NORTH - SOUTH DIVIDE

From the map, the green nations are the poor, hungry nations, otherwise known as the Third World, or “developing” nations. The red nations are the Western nations, or “developed” nations, who are able to use industry to become wealthy.

TASK 2

Draw a key underneath your map to show which nations are “developed” and which are “developing”.

WHAT IS POVERTY

Poverty means “poor and needy”. It is when a person, town or country lacks resources - when they do not have many things, eg money, food and clothes.

POVERTY = WANT!

TASK 3

Write a definition of poverty.

Poverty does not just mean lack of money, although this is the main cause of poverty. It also includes:-

- poor housing
- poor health
- living in an area with other poor families
- powerlessness. (If a person is poor, they have no power to improve their situation or influence others.)

TASK 4

Copy out the information above in the form of a brainstorm:



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH

The main differences between the “developed” and “developing” nations are **money, food, water, farming and education.**

- Third world Governments can not afford to provide satisfactory social services, health care, safe water supply, education, transport, and farming equipment. In the “developed” nations, however, most people can afford food, clothes and housing, and the Governments provide social services, health care, a water supply, education, transport and farming equipment.
- Insufficient food and lack of clean water in the “developing” nations leads to death, whilst in the “developed” nations food and water is available and often wasted.
- There is often a poor climate in the Third World countries, so many areas suffer from floods or droughts. “Developed” nations very rarely suffer from floods or droughts.
- In “developing” nations there is a lack of birth control and contraception, resulting in large families. In the “developed” nations contraception and advice on birth control are widely available.
- 4 out of 10 children in Third World countries have secondary education, compared with 9 out of 10 in “developed” nations.

TASK 5

Underneath the title **Key Differences**, write out the main differences between “developing” and “developed” nations, in the form of a table, eg

“Developing” Nations	“Developed” Nations

WORLD POPULATION COMPARED TO SHARE OF WORLD FOOD

Nation	Population	Food
Far East	40%	14%
Africa	10%	4%
South America	10%	7%
Europe	25%	48%
USA/Canada	8%	20%

TASK 6

Using the information above, draw a bar chart showing the world's population, compared with the distribution of its food.



TITLE OF UNIT: _____

KEY STAGE: _____ **AIMS:** _____

YEAR: _____

Programme of Study	Key Questions	Key Words	Activities	Resources	AT

An Outline of Basic Beliefs and Practices of Major Religions

	PLACES OF WORSHIP	SPECIAL DAY	NAME(S) OF GOD	PROPHETS	FESTIVALS	HOLY BOOK
CHRISTIANITY	Church	Sunday	GOD - The Father; The Son (Jesus); The Holy Spirit	Old Testament Prophets + John the Baptist	Easter - New Life Christmas - Light Whitsun - Holy Spirit Harvest	Bible - Old Testament New Testament
HINDUISM	Manhir (Temple)	No special day Prayers in temple every day	One God in many forms eg Brahma Vishnu, Shiva etc	No Prophets but recognises religious teachers/gurus as providing guidance to people	Diwali - Light; Good Evil; New Year Navaratri - Mother Earth Holl - Spring Raksha Bandhan - Brother/Sister	Vedas Upanishads Mahabharata (which includes the Bhagavadgta)
ISLAM	Mosque	Friday - Day of Special Prayer	Allah	Old Testament; Prophets; Jesus; Muhammad	Ramadan - Fasting Eid-UI-Fltr - End of Fasting Haji - Pilgrimage	Gu'ran
JUDAISM	Synagogue	Friday evening to Saturday evening	Yhwh (Yahweh)	Old Testament Prophets (Moses most important)	Passover (Pesach) - Deliverance Succot - Harvest Rosh Hashanah - New Year Yom Kippur - Atonement Chanukkah - Light Purim - Story of Esther	Torah (First 5 books of Old Testament) Talmud (interpretations)
SIKHISM	Gurdwara	Sunday in Britain but variable elsewhere	One God (Sat Naam - Truth)	10 Gurus Guru-Nanak; Angad; Amar Das; Ram Das; Arjan; Hargobind Singh; Har Rai; Tegh Bahadur; Gobind Singh	Valsakhi - New year Diswal - As Hindu + release of Hargobind Singh from prison Holl - Spring	Guru Granth Sahib
BUDDISM	Temple			Buddah		Vedas